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THIS MAN IS UP AGAINST IT.



Somebody let a brush fire get away. It has killed the protecting timber on the near-by hills, burned the forage his cattle must have to live on, and now it threatens to destroy his home.

ARE YOU THE ONE WHO LET THAT
FIRE ESCAPE?

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE ON FIRE!

Properly handled, fire is a most useful servant for the settler; uncontrolled fire is his most destructive enemy.

It never pays to take a chance with fire. If you've got to gamble, take a "flyer" on the stock market, or the ponies, but **DON'T TAKE A CHANCE ON FIRE.**

Every thousand feet of green timber near your home is worth at least \$10 in wages to you and your neighbors, besides its stumpage value to its owner. If it is on National Forest land you are part owner, and if it is destroyed by fire *you* lose both values.

BURNED TIMBER PAYS NO WAGES. The prosperity and development of your locality is going to depend upon keeping that timber green.

If you burn slash, take these precautions:

1. Clear a space 4 feet wide down to the mineral soil around the area to be burned.
2. Cut all snags inside the area, felling them to the center of the area. Bad snags outside should be felled away from the line.
3. Pick a night when there is no wind. About 9 o'clock start a fire in the center of the area. Then start others

at intervals, but not nearer than 50 feet from the cleared line. A strong draft will be created that will draw all fires to the center.

4. Have enough men on hand to control the fire if it breaks over the line.

5. Secure a burning permit as required by State law.

6. Follow strictly the requirements of the permit.

7. NEVER LEAVE A FIRE UNTIL IT IS OUT.

Don't take a chance by leaving burning logs, stumps, or trash. A sudden gust of wind may carry sparks into the timber and start a fire that will wipe out your home.

Don't take a chance with fire yourself, and don't let your neighbor do it. When you burn brush take every precaution to obey the law and see that your neighbor does. Remember that your home and his can go up in smoke from just one piece of carelessness.

The biggest fires in history were started by those who didn't think the woods would burn. Be as careful of fire as you are of powder; it's just as dangerous.

The closed season extends from June 1 to October 1. During the closed season it is unlawful to set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any slashing, chopping, woodland or brushland, or forest material without first obtaining a written or printed permit. The terms and conditions of the permit must be strictly complied with, or the permit will be void.

A permit obtained through willful misrepresentation is invalid and gives no exemption from liability. (Oregon.)

The State Forester, any of his assistants, any warden or ranger may refuse, revoke, or postpone the use of permits to burn. (Washington.)

Any fire warden shall have the right to refuse, revoke, or postpone permits to burn. (Oregon.)

No one shall burn any forest material until all dry snags, stubs, and dead trees over 25 feet in height within the area to be burned shall have been cut down and such other precautions taken as shall be required. (Washington.)

In emergencies the governor may suspend all permits and privileges and may prohibit absolutely all burning and the use of fire. (Washington and Oregon.)

The penalty for violation of the provisions of the State law: Oregon—A fine of not less than five dollars (\$5) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) or imprisonment of not less than two (2) days nor more than fifty (50) days. Washington—A fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days.

